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tourists visiting the game sanctuary. Artificial salt licks were created near the water holes and near Kanshirda lake.

913. It was observed that during the year sambhar, chital and bison were on the increase even though there were considerable destruction of chital by wild-dogs.

Bandipur Game Sanctuary (Coorg Circle)

214. The Bandipur Game Sanctuary (22 square miles) is the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the bigger Venugopal Wild Life Park which covers 310 square miles of forest in Mysore Division.

915. Bandipur Game Sanctuary has attracted large number of visitors both from within and outside India.

Ranganthittoo Bird Sanctuary.

916. There was no alteration in the area of the islands consituting the Bird Sanctuary at Ranganthittoo, near Srirangapatna, which remained at 188·06 acres. Between June and October, the area attracts migratory aquatic birds. Planting of fruit and flower trees in the Sanctuary were continued.

Bababudangiri Wild Life Park.

917. The arrangements for the maintenance and protection of Bababudangiri wild life park with an area of 61·29 square miles in Bhadravathi Division was continued unaltered.

Wild-life week

918. Wild-life Week was celebrated during the year. An illustrated pamphlet with literature explaining the importance of wild life for maintaining the balance of nature and the need for the preservation of wild life, was printed and distributed to the public.

(iv) Co-operation

(*1st July* 1957 *to* 30*th June* 1958)

919. Consequent on the formulation of several schemes of co-operative development under the Second Five-Year Plan during the year, the Co-operative Movement recorded significant increase in the number of co-operative societies, their membership, share capital, reserve and other funds, total working capital, etc., during the year as follows :—

	As on 30-6-1957	As on 30-6-1958
1. Number of societies ...	12,613	12,960
2. Number of members ..	18,17,093	19,15,088
	Rs	Rs.
3. Paid up share capital ...	6,00,47,802	8,79,62,000
4. Deposits held at the end of the year ...	14,28,48,802	17,22,27,000
5. Loans due to Government ...	2,11,77,049	3,07,01,000
6. Loans due to Central institutions ...	9,94,62,719	22,74,21,000
7. Reserve and other funds ...	2.54,11,294 (Reserve Fund)	6,85,55,000
8. Total working capital ...	39,42,83,127	58,68 66,000
9. Loans issued during the year ...	28,52,07,783	40,44,76,000
10. Loans recovered during the year ...	25,25,29855	32,24 13,000
11. Loans outstanding during the year ...	16,43,80,241	34,27,61,000
12. Loans overdue ...	2,81,98,798	4,60,33,000
13. Net profits ...	76,34,256	82,41,000

920. It could be seen that there was an addition of nearly a lakh in membership and more than two crores in share capital. The net profits earned during the year recorded an increase of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs over that of last year. Recoveries have been good and the percentage of overdue was also not high.

921. The State Co-operative Apex Bank and the District Central Co-operative Banks achieved tremendous success in the achievement of the targets fixed for the year under issues of loans. Against a target of Rs. 7·38 crores fixed for dispensation of short term loans, the issues aggregated to Rs. 7·35 crores. Likewise, the Central Land Mortgage Bank issued long term loans to the tune of Rs. 59·19 lakhs against a target of Rs. 40 lakhs fixed for the year.

922. During the year, 11,592 societies had to be audited, of which 11,254 societies were audited. **Audit**

923. The committees of management of 36 societies were under supersession at the beginning of the year. Thirtythree societies were brought under supersession during the year and the commitees of management were reconstituted in 14 cases. Thus, at the end of the year the committees of management of 55 societies were under supersession. **Supersession**

924. There were 727 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year and 36 societies were brought under liquidation during the year. The liquidation proceedings were completed in the case of eight societies. At the close of the year, 755 societies were under liquidation. **Liquidation**

925. There were no prosecutions launched under Co-operative Societies Act during the year. **Prosecutions**

926. Out of 15,409 disputes for disposal during the year, 10,224 disputes were disposed of. **Disputes**

927. There were three Co-operative Training Schools at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar for giving training to subordinate service co-operative personnel. These schools trained 400 candidates during the year bringing the total number of candidates trained upto the end of the year to 666, besides 204 who were still undergoing training. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 1·513 lakhs against a target of Rs. 2·50 lakhs. **Co-operative Training**

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928. The scheme of training members and office bearers of co-operative institutions was continued to be implemented through the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute in four districts of the State. Against the target of 3,750 candidates, 3,321 were trained. Against the target of expenditure of Rs. 38,000 the actual expenditure aggregated to Rs. 25,745.

929. Advantage was also taken of the co-operative training institutions run by the Reserve Bank of India outside the State. Thirtynine members were got trained at the different training centres outside the State.

Credit

930. Agricultural credit today plays a very vital role in the economy of the State and elaborate machinery with safeguard at every stage have been instituted to work out the schemes under co-operative credit in a successful manner. The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank at the top, the District Central Co-operative Banks in the middle and the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (both large sized and small) at the bottom form the machinery for the supply of credit. The Mysore Central Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank at the helm and the Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies at the bottom form the machinery for implementation of long term credit. The urban banks and the urban industrial banks financed by the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank and Mysore Central Rural Financing Bank form the link in respect of non-agricultural credit.

Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank

931. The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank was the pivot of co-operative finance in the State and it recorded tremendous progress in all aspects of its business, its net profits having increased by 300 per cent over that of last year.

Mysore Central Land Martgage Co-operative Bank.

932. The Mysore Central Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank formed the apex of the long term credit movement in the State. The Bank achieved very good progress in the matter of redemption of agricultural indebtedness by issuing long term loans to agriculturists through the Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies. Its finances were raised by debentures guaranteed by Government and also finances provided periodically by Government.

Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank

933. The Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank continued to be the central financing agency for the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme in the old Mysore area. Its finances were provided by the Central and the State Governments.

District Central Co-operative Banks

934. The District Central Co-operative Banks in the State continued to do good business and they recorded marked development during the year. They contributed to the supply of agricultural credit, both short term and medium term to the agriculturists through the primary agricultural credit societies in the State. They also issued cash credit loans to the primary agricultural produce marketing co-operative societies for purchase of agricultural implements and fertilisers and also for the issue of produce loans.

Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies

935. The Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies form the medium for issue of long term credit, provided for relief of indebtedness to the agriculturist population. They did very good business and exceeded the target fixed under the Plans of development pertaining to long term credit for the year.

Grain Banks

936. Some of the dormant grain banks were wound up during the year as it was found not possible to put them into working order. Their number, therefore, dwindled to 1,098 as against 1,206 of previous year.

Co-operative Marketing.

937. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agriculturist population. In the erstwhile Mysore State the existing Taluk Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were being reorganised as Taluk Marketing Societies and assistance by way of share capital contribution, managerial subsidies, loans and grants for the construction of godowns was being provided for. At the State level a State Marketing Co-operative Society has been reorganised and given the necessary assistance. This society continued the work of monopoly distribution of coffee seeds to the various co-operative institutions in the State. It also continued to be the registered stockist for cement, iron and other agricultural implements. It also dealt with the procurement and distribution of rice, sugar and wheat.

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Mysore State Co-operative House Building Corporation.

938. The Mysore State Co-operative House Building Corporation comprises of 141 Primary Housing Societies besides 805 individuals and other societies. It is an apex institution for financing the affiliated housing societies for the construction of residential houses. Its funds are obtained from Government of Mysore and Government of India through the State Government under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. It has so far helped the construction of 860 houses under the Mysore Government funds and 1,376 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. It has obtained a total sum of Rs. 24,30,250 so far from the Government of Mysore and repaid a sum of Rs. 6,80,758 regularly on the due dates.

939. The Corporation has made arrangements to meet the demands of the rural areas also and the amount so far sanctioned to the rural societies aggregate to Rs. 2,87,490 from out of the grants of Rs. 3,00,000 received for this purpose.

Primary House Building Societies.

940. There were 290 Primary House Building Societies in the different parts of the State. These societies built 403 houses besides 204 tenements and also financed members for the construction of 1,637 houses.

Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

941. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is the apex institution for all the cotton handloom weavers co-operative societies in the entire State. It continued to do good work by implementing several schemes sanctioned out of the Mill Cess Funds for the amelioration of the handloom weavers. Sales Emporia have been opened in the several important cities and towns in the State. It has also opened several production centres for the manufacture of handloom fabrics and it also supplied the required yarn to the primaries. It had a mobile sales van which toured the State and carried on propaganda besides effecting sales of handloom fabrics.

Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

942. This society is a federation of primary silk handloom weavers co-operative societies in the State. Its activities were confined to production and sale of silk handloom fabrics produced by the members of primary societies. It also imports rayon silk and distributes to affiliated societies. It has opened sales Emporia in Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madurai.

943. This society is an apex marketing society for woollen handloom weavers in the State. It received assistance from the Central Cess Fund and it channelled all the finances to the primary woollen handloom weavers co-operative societies in the State.

Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

944. These societies, formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, financed artisans, craftsmen and small scale industrialists in the rural and urban areas for starting new industries or expanding existing ones and pursuing such other gainful occupations. There were 401 societies of such type during the year.

Rural Industrialisation Societies.

945. Co-operative Farming has been recognised as the only solution for effective improvement in agricultural production and the Government of India have formulated elaborate schemes under farming to be implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Co-operative Farming Societies.

946. Attention was paid to the reorganisation and improvement of the existing farming societies and there was considerable improvement in their working. The number of such societies existed during the year was 123.

Co-operative Unions.

947. There was one union called the Mysore State Co-operative Institute situated at Bangalore. It has been publishing a monthly journal styled as "Mysore Sahakara Patrike". It is maintaining a library and it is incharge of co-operative propaganda and education. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 50,000.

(v) Marketing.

948. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agriculturist population.

949. The concept of Agricultural Marketing does not restrict it only to the regulation of markets. Regulation of markets is only a part of agricultural marketing which has also to be linked up with other ancillary activities such as grading, transport, warehousing, financing and co-operative marketing.

950. By the end of the year, 57 Regulated Markets had been organised in the State. Of these, 54 were functioning.

Administration of Agricultural Market Acts.

951. The total income of the 57 market committees at the close of the year was Rs. 16,60,930-36 as against an